

LATIN AMERICAN REPORT



VOLUME III

NO. 5

CUBA: The island's prima ballerina, unrehearsed.

GUATEMALA: One man, the jungle, and the ruins of an empire.

PERU: A photographic visit to Lima.

THE MAN WHO CAME TO TIKAL



Lake Atitlan

Jewel of the Hemisphere



Lake Atitlan, at 5,184 feet is ringed by lofty volcanoes and surrounded by a tiara of quaint indian villages. In a single watching the waters change colors, from deep sky blue to goldflecked emerald to jade and back to sky blue again. The crisp mountain air is exhilarating and the scenery is a treasure long to be remembered.

Land of Eternal Spring

Guatemala

For Information apply to the NATIONAL TOURIST BUREAU 6th Ave. 5-35 Guatemala City, Guatemala

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William G. Gaudet

PUBLISHER

Member, Inter American Press Association

THIS MONTH'S COVER: The Plaza of Lima, Peru. Kodachrome courtesy Panagra.

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ARTICLES

TIKAL	4
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BACK COUNTRY SURGEON	17
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Up To Date	2
Trade Notes	26
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Art Direction:

Fred Bernos
Raymond Sessions

Circulation:

Sidney M. Toca

FOREIGN NEWS

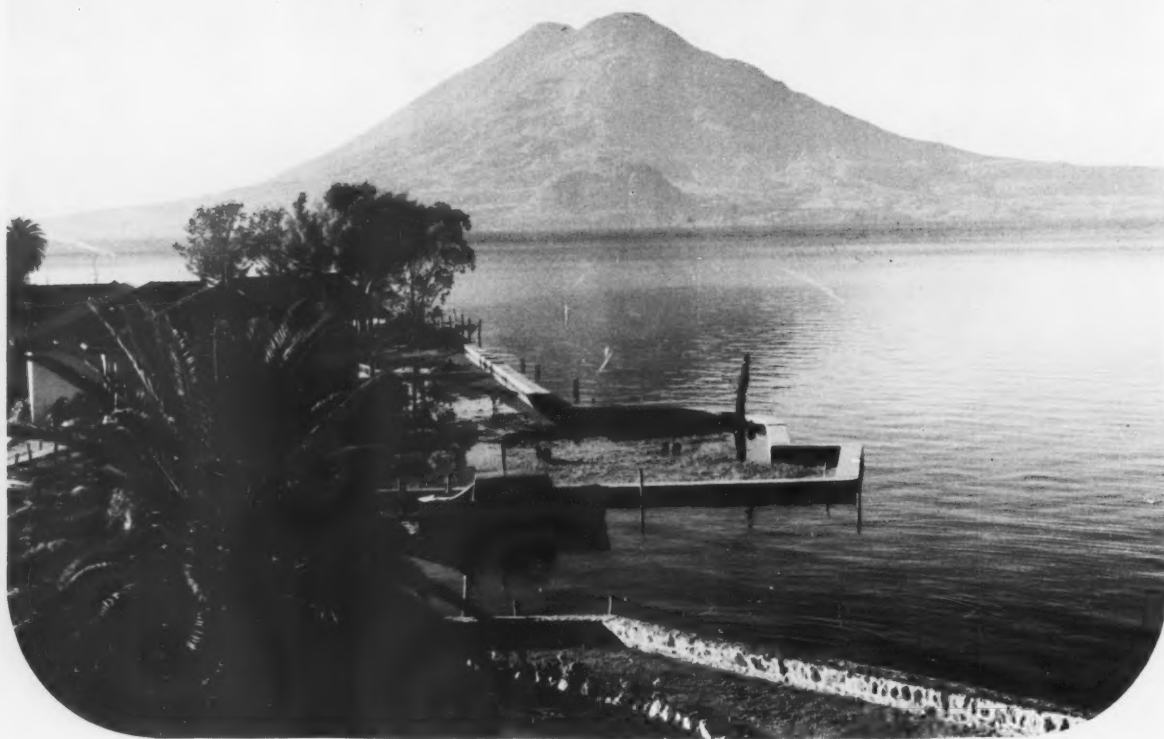
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PHOTOGRAPHS IN THIS ISSUE: 4-8, Univ. of Penn.; 10-12, Panagra, Pan American; 14-16, Scott Seeghers; 18-21, D. J. Cipnic.

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UP TO DA

A Monthly Summation of L

VENEZUELA . . .

Petroleum prices for Venezuelan crude have been dropping steadily ever since the United States announced its "no foreign imports" policy last month. In the face of this adversity, the Venezuelan government now announces that it will move to establish a national petroleum combine sometime in the near future, to both produce and refine petroleum products.

This step seems at first glance to be another in a growing series of nationalistic economic measures being taken by the Venezuelans. The rise in income tax rates to North American companies was the first. Some experts believe that this newest move will scare North American capital away, much as did the previous acts, thus leaving Venezuela to face a rising budget (the new oil combine will get its funds from the national treasury) with lowering income.

CUBA . . .

North Americans traveling to this Caribbean political jigsaw puzzle report that they are getting a more thorough customs searching upon entering the country than a known dope smuggler would receive at the hands of U. S. customs, anywhere. The reason is that when Batista fled the country, millions of Pesos disappeared with him and his cohorts. These pesos were later sold on the U. S. market for approximately 50% of their normal exchange rate (one peso = one dollar), and are now showing up in Havana tucked away on the persons of so-called U. S. tourists. To prevent rapid bankruptcy the Castro government has therefore decided to limit each incoming traveler to 50 pesos. Any more than that is liable to seizure by the police.

Also from Cuba comes word of the Western Hemisphere's newest lottery, only with a difference. In order to spur the sales of Cuban Savings Bonds, the government is offering a top weekly prize of \$100,000 to the winner of a lucky

number. The only catch is that the number comes from a savings bond, and the citizen must buy bonds, not lottery tickets, to become eligible for the prize.

The government also pays interest on the bonds, much as in the manner of other such issues in other Pan-American nations. So far only three drawings have been held, but the bonds are already selling faster than lottery tickets, if you get what we mean.

BANANAS . . .

It came as somewhat of a shock, but figures recently released show that Brazil, not Central America, is the world's greatest banana producing nation. In the last year for which figures are available, Brazil grew some 234,422,000 bunches of bananas, of which almost 11,000,000 were exported. Also difficult to believe was the secondary fact that Latin America imports most of Brazil's bananas, followed closely by Great Britain.

PARAGUAY . . .

The Japanese government has made a rather unique trade arrangement with General Alfredo Stroessner's regime here. The Japanese are going to loan Paraguay \$3,800,000, for the construction of merchant ships in Japanese shipyards. Landlocked Paraguay's closest point to any ocean is two days up a river navigable only by river steamers.

However, that's not the whole of it. In return for the loan, Stroessner has agreed to the immigration of 85,000 Japanese into Paraguay over the next thirty years. The problem would seem to be where to find 85,000 Japanese who have any desire to go to Paraguay.

MANAGUA . . .

Authoritative sources here report that ships from rebel ruled Cuba are landing men and guns on the Costa Rican coast for a guerilla war against the government of President Somoza. According to the same sources, the "Caribbean Legion", as it is known,

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on of Latin American News, Features and Events

is composed of exiles from many Latin American nations, and includes men who were forced to flee former dictator-ruled countries because they were on the side of the dictators. It is claimed that the "Legion" is attempting to foment disruption in many Caribbean areas.

ARGENTINA . . .

Santiago Luis Cardinal Copello, Archbishop of Buenos Aires, has been elevated by Pope John XXIII to one of the highest positions in the Catholic church. The 79 year old Cardinal Copello, who has been ailing, will henceforth be known as Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church, and will head its central administration. He is expected to leave for Rome, and his new post, shortly, leaving the archdiocese in the hands of 70 year old Most Reverend Fermin Emilio Lafitte, former coadjutor of the Cardinal's office.

BRAZIL . . .

The Soviet Union has just made another one of those small errors which may cost them the cold war. The reds, flushed with the success of recent trade overtures to many Latin nations, announced recently that they were about to send a fishing fleet to the well-stocked banks just off the Brazilian coast. The Brazilian government has bluntly informed the Russians that Brazil's territorial limits stretch six miles to sea, and that any boats entering those water without permission will be seized.

This has left the Soviets with quite a problem on their hands. The two nations have no diplomatic relations, which should make permission pretty hard to get.

WASHINGTON . . .

In spite of the Eisenhower Report, the speeches of learned Senators, and the pleading of the President and his advisors, the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee has denied the Development Bank's urgent appeal for \$225,000,000 in additional funds. It would appear that

the move is designed to force a test of anti-foreign aid strength in Congress.

The Development Bank specializes in making low interest, long term loans to under-developed nations, including many in Latin America. It is expected that the Senate, which must also approve the measure, will attempt to restore nearly the entire amount to the fund, and a long winded compromise will probably have to be worked out in a special series of conferences. In the meantime, the Development Bank will just have to sit and wait, and watch the Soviet Union offer the money in its stead.

MEXICO . . .

Here in Mexico City, midst a burgeoning business world, is Latin America's first Better Business Bureau. Set up on the same pattern as its neighbors to the north, the BBB of Mexico is attempting to prevent the onerous atmosphere that many small Latin businessmen seem to generate. This could turn out to be quite a battle. For centuries the Latin has considered it his prerogative to over-price his goods for bargaining purposes, a custom which most gringo turistas love, once they get the hang of it. Can you imagine what this will do to Pan-American relations:

Mexican: Genuine leather wallet, only five dollars.

Tourist: I'll report you to the Better Business Bureau.
And there you are, with a whole conversation shot to pieces.

HAITI . . .

This half-island of a nation, very small as nations go, is being faced with a food problem, even though its people are primarily devoted to agriculture. The Northwestern "finger" of the republic is currently faced with a severe drought, and has forced President Duvalier to issue pleas for food relief to the United States.

Tourists about to visit the island are urged to bring a five pound bundle of rice, cooking oil or pow-

dered milk with them. Personnel at the airport or pier will accept the food.

COLOMBIA . . .

The next to final note in a long book was written last month when General Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, one-time boss of Colombia, was found guilty of violating the national constitution and abusing the powers of his office by the Colombian Senate.

The vote was almost absolute, with but five senators out of 66 opposed to the verdict. General Rojas, who ruled Colombia for almost five years, is expected to be sentenced sometime this month. Reliable sources close to the government indicate that it will be light, with Rojas' probable exile being the real punishment.

BOLIVIA . . .

The anti-American riots in LaPaz last month, and the ensuing turmoil over the extensive aid program to Bolivia, has led the United States government to recall some twenty U. S. aid program staffers from this country. It is expected that this will be the first of a series of steps designed to reduce extensive U. S. expenditures in the country. There are currently over 100 Americans administering the Bolivian aid program, with some 4,000 Bolivians employed to carry out the goals of various subsections in the complex organization.

CHILE . . .

The Chilean government announces that it will henceforth hold the line on wages and prices, come what may, in an all out attempt to halt the country's inflation. In order to guarantee some form of political stability in the wake of this announcement, plans are being drafted to obtain a \$150,000,000 loan from the United States in order to bolster sagging foreign exchange reserves.



THE MAN WHO CAME TO

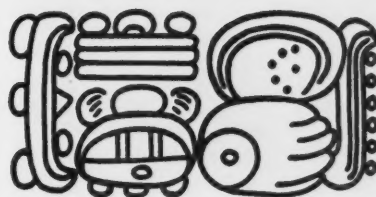
In the midst of the Guatemalan Jungle, up in that northern neck of the country called the Peten, there stands a great city, its center covering a six square mile area. The place is called Tikal, so named by its founders and inhabitants, the Maya. Tikal has not been lived in for over eleven centuries now, with the sole exception of a small team of dedicated scientists who are currently attempting to rescue the city from the jungle. They are led by one

of the most doggedly persistent archaeologists in the history of pre-Columbian excavation, Ed Shook.

Ed, a slightly built, somewhat balding and mustachioed man, has had to fight thirst, communists, the jungle, yellow fever, sheer dis-interest, lack of funds, no roads, and just about every other barrier imaginable in order to get to Tikal. He has been there for over four years now, and it hasn't become any picnic yet.



TIKAL



BEGINNINGS. It all started for Shook in the spring of 1934, when he was working as an engineer at another Mayan ruin site, Uaxactun, then being cleared and studied by a Carnegie Institution field expedition. The presence of Tikal was known, and the distance from Uaxactun was reckoned at about 15 miles. In between the two ruin sites was that ever present rain forest, and only a bare trail existed. One weekend Shook decided to visit Tikal; his companions were one pack mule and one Indian guide.

Despite the inherent dangers and obvious difficulties all went well except for one single incident—an incident, however, that could have cost both Ed Shook and the Indian guide their lives. It was after Ed had climbed all over Great Temple IV, which reaches the height of 212 feet, or the equivalent of a 20 story building, that he asked the guide for a drink of the spare water. But there was none; the guide had left it at Uaxactun.

This was the dry season. No rain, no pools, just a burning tropical sun and a forest. Fortunately rain forest trees follow no pattern in growth. Instead they are gnarled in all directions, and between the junction point of two lower limbs in one, Shook found that nature had carved out a perfect water trap. There was not much, nor was it the freshest—but it was enough for the two to survive the heat of the next day's journey to Uaxactun.

Shook cannot recall whether it was the water incident, or the sights he had seen, that initiated the dream to return some day and stand before that same Temple IV and see it cleared and restored.

It was only the year before, in 1933, that the event occurred which has determined the pattern of Ed Shook's life. He was in Washington, studying at an engineering school. It was the period of the great depression and good jobs were few. Mr. Rogers Johnson of the Carnegie Institution appeared rather unexpectedly in one of the class rooms one day and announced he was in search of a draftsman. The professor assured Johnson that he was in the wrong room; there were no draftsmen present. Hardly

had Johnson left the room before Shook excused himself, rushed outside and confronted him.

"I," he said, "am a draftsman."

The direct approach must have had its points, because Shook found himself working as a draftsman for the division of historical research, Carnegie Institute of Washington. Ed's studies at Drexel, Harvard and George Washington Univ. (although he never received a degree from any of the three) enabled him to do his job well enough, and later he was sent to take special training in astronomical observations, and the following year was given the field trip assignment to Uaxactun as an engineer. Shook spent four seasons there, four more at Copan in Honduras and then some time at the famed restored Mayan cities of Chichen Itza and Uxmal in the Yucatan.

TIKAL. Each in their own way represented challenges of varying degree, but not one of them presented as many and as difficult problems as Tikal. It was and is the greatest challenge Shook has ever accepted in his life . . . and perhaps in time, Tikal may be labelled as the greatest challenge ever confronted by any archaeological

Mayan expedition. By any standard Tikal stands out as a tremendous area, and each new discovery gives added proof that it was the largest, and definitely the oldest, known center of the Mayan civilization. Discovery on April 4, 1959, of Stela 29, proven over a quarter of a century older than the famed incised Leydan Jade Plate, and 35 years older than Stela 9, discovered at Uaxactun in 1916 by Dr. S. G. Morley, has proved the claim to age.

Tikal was inhabited from as early as 1500 B. C. until the 10th century of the Christian era and reached its greatest heights from about 200 A. D. to about 900 A. D. Then there was a still inexplicable abandonment of the area . . . the why buried perhaps in some yet to be discovered monument or tablet.

Exact physical dimensions of Tikal are still not known. Explorations so far show it covered an area of six square miles, but already the Museum staff is of the opinion that it extended far beyond that and perhaps included in its jurisdictional orbit such already discovered sites such as Uaxactun.

Tikal is centered around the great Plaza, which is flanked to the west by



Ed Shook, at left. Spadework is as vital as brainwork.



Temple One. At left, the plaza has been cleared. The right hand picture shows the stairway uncovered by rubble removal.

the Temple of the Masks and to the east by the 155-foot Temple of the Giant Jaguar. To the north, fronted by rows of stelae, rises the platform of the Northern Acropolis, embellished by mounting tiers of smaller pyramids and Temples. To the south lies the great Palace of the Nobles, a series of massive structures grouped around small courtyards, all of which are erected on a platform which stands high above the Great Plaza floor. In differing locations, apparently predetermined by ceremonial demands, are the various other great Temples—Temple III and mightiest of all, Temple IV—a lofty monument indeed to the determination and genius of those Stone Age Mayans.

Today it is a never-ending job to keep open the narrow roads and paths which connect the various Great Temples, but when the Mayans ruled, all Tikal was connected by a series of graded causeways, comparable in width to 20th century expressways. And it is estimated that the Mayans, in the erection of Tikal, had to cut and move more stone than was required in the building of the three great pyramids outside Cairo, Egypt.

How long did it take for the Mayans to build Tikal? More important still, how many Mayan workers were utilized? It could have been 20,000 or 50,000 or 100,000. While the figure of 100,000 would appear extravagantly high, the point is that as of now there is no way to know. In all, when

the entire area has been explored and mapped and the exact number of water reservoirs known and measured, then there will be some way of estimating how many Mayans lived at Tikal. So far eight known reservoirs have been discovered but they have yet to be measured and still others may be located.

FIRST EFFORTS. At all events, all of the known figures about Tikal testify to its vastness and represents one of the major reasons why no expedition, until now, has attempted to restore and preserve the city. For Tikal is by no means a "new" discovery, though exactly when the white man first stumbled upon Tikal is a matter of controversy. One version has it that a Spanish priest, Father Avendano, apparently lost on his way from the land of the Itzas to Merida, "discovered" Tikal in 1696. More authentic is the version that the Spanish Corregidor of Peten, Modesto Mendez, was the first white man on the site when he headed an expedition to take measurements and make drawings of the area in March of 1848.

Shook himself made his first bid in 1948 when he went to Philadelphia and talked to University Museum Director Froelich Rainey and various members of the Board of Trustees. The Museum was definitely interested, but there was a matter of money to be raised. What was far worse, Juan Jose Arrevalo had become President of

Guatemala and that country was then taking its first steps toward international communism. That was enough to doom Shook's proposal, but over and beyond politics, the cold realities of what it would mean in the way of men, work and money acted as further deterrents. Other Mayan cities, particularly in the Yucatan area, were far more accessible and more open than Tikal. No roads connect the site with the more populous highlands of Guatemala and there are no roads to the sea. Almost completely covering Tikal is a tropical rain forest, growing ever more formidable with each passing year.

Not too long after the fall of Arbenz and the installation of Carlos Castillo Armas as Guatemala's President, Shook received a telephone call from John Dimick, research associate at the museum, who had been instrumental in the restoration of Zacaleu under the sponsorship of the United Fruit Company. Dimick wanted to know if Shook was still interested in the Tikal project. That was the beginning; before many months had passed

Shook found himself applying for a leave of absence from Carnegie Institution and discussing the expedition with the directors of the University Museum. Long experienced in supervising and sponsoring such expeditions, the trustees and directors were fully aware of the tremendous task they were assuming when they finally signed

a five-year contract with the Government of Guatemala to carry out the project. If it had not been for these men, Froelich Rainey, Samuel B. Eckert and Dimick, it is doubtful that Shook could have succeeded.

THE TEAM. The contract was merely the beginning. Around Shook had to operate men and women, each expert in their own particular field. In time came Aubrey S. Trik, famed for his restoration work at Copan and Zacaleu; William R. Coe, the assistant field director and a specialist in excavation work; Vivian Broman, an expert to handle the ceramic work in a field laboratory.

Over and beyond these specialists a crew of workers were needed to cut through trees, build paths and trail roads and set up living quarters. Here a man of many jobs, Antonio Ortiz, proved his worth. A native of the Peten area, Ortiz became field foreman, manager of the Jungle Lodge, tourist guide, chief of communications and general factotum.

Since the Tikal project is to determine what may have been actual living conditions when the city was in its glory, the work and skill of men in many fields is required. One of the first to come to Tikal was Dr. L. C. Stuart of the University of Michigan. During the full season he was with the expedition he had but one task, to capture as many and as varied a group of snakes, lizards and toads as possible for classification purposes. In all, Dr. Stuart captured some 200, deadliest of which was the ever feared fer-de-lance.

Then came T. H. Hubbell and I. C. Cantrell, famed entomologists. They classified some 20,000 insects living in the two forests—the high and the low—on which Tikal was built. The alacran (scorpion) and tarantula were much in evidence, though the bite of neither is considered necessarily fatal, depending almost completely on the general health condition of the person involved.

Following Hubbell and Cantrell came Paul Bosch, a highly regarded conchologist who is classifying the shells found in the area. Frank Smithe, of New York, has just completed a reference check list on the various Birds of Tikal. The birds are identified scientifically, in English and in Spanish (by Jorge Ibarra). Currently, D. C. L. Lundell, director of the Texas Research Foundation, is doing a botanical research study of the Tikal site.

Ultimately, all of this work will be assembled in the University Museum and coupled with the actual excavation reports by Shook and his associates. Then some sort of word picture of how the Maya lived, the problems

that beset him—and possibly even why he abandoned the area—may be offered.

The conjectures and the hopes are for the future, but at the moment, in the small field laboratory, at the camp headquarters, and on the towering sides of the Great Temples, the Museum staff is confronted not with hopes and dreams of the future, but with some really difficult problems that have to be met and conquered, one by one.

During the first field expeditions water was one of the most difficult of all problems. In the beginning, despite the difficulties of transportation, water had to be flown to the expedition site. Then it was thought that it would not be too difficult a job to obtain water from shallow wells. Two wells, laboriously dug by hand, produced absolutely nothing. Then a well drilling machine was flown in, piece by piece, from the United States. Five hundred and thirty feet the well pipe plunged into the earth and in the end, wet limestone, but no water. Oil company geologists approached the problem scientifically, and selected a different site. Again, failure.

For staff men and workers who followed the drilling with hopeful

anticipation the results were most disappointing. Drink water was restricted, and only one meager shower was allowed per man each week—not very satisfying when surrounded by the heavy humidity of a tropical forest.

RESERVOIRS. Thus, out of desperation, the decision was made to revert back to the system of the Mayans—utilization of reservoirs. Fortunately, one of the Mayan reservoirs was in the immediate vicinity of the site. As much of the fallen debris as possible was cleared away, the various breaks in the retaining levee walls repaired, and the Mayan reservoir was ready to catch and trap its first rain water. The reservoir was ready for use in time for the 1958 rainy season, and just as it had worked for the Mayans a thousand years ago, so it functioned for the 20th century field expedition. In 1959 the restrictions over water usage were removed. There was even enough water for the guests at Jungle Lodge, including the unlimited use of a shower.

The matter of logistics was not so easy to solve. Tikal can be reached at certain times of the year by a trail from the city of Flores, but for all practical purposes a true road does not exist. Therefore, most equipment,



Overlooking the Main Plaza of Tikal. Everything is done by hand.



Monoliths, standing silent for 11 centuries, rediscovered in the Peten jungle.

supplies and personnel are moved by air. That would not be too difficult except that the sole airfield is hardly more than a clearing. It is no landing for any novice to attempt, yet in three years there has been but one accident and that came when a tri-motor freight plane did not line its wheels dead center down the proper ruts. The result was a fancy ground loop. No injuries, but the field was closed for two days while the workers, taken away from excavation chores, assisted in the moving of the plane from the runway proper.

Then there is that very awful, but most necessary evil, money. In the light of what has been accomplished the budgets have been most modest. In 1956 the budget was \$30,000; in 1957, \$75,000; 1958, \$100,000; and 1959, \$125,000. This makes it possible



Stela 29, the oldest relic to date.

for Shook to maintain four permanent staff men, 70 workers and 6 student assistants. What he would like, however, is a budget of some \$200,000, which would enable him to have 6 permanent staff men, 100 working men and 6 student assistants. This force is necessary. While excavation and restoration work can only be carried out during the dry season, workers must be maintained at the camp site throughout the year to keep the forest from obliterating the work which has already been done.

Another direct result of a modest budget is the lack of machinery which makes the work slow, difficult and dangerous. Enormous trees grow from all of the Great Temples and other ceremonial buildings. They are so vast, with roots spreading in so many directions, that they simply can not be pulled up and allowed to go tumbling

to the ground. Instead each has to be carefully trimmed and removed—a task made doubly difficult by loose stones. To overseer and outline the work pattern Aubrey Trik has to climb to the top of those Temples and watch with a surgeon's care the trimming and then the final removal of each piece. A construction elevator, as employed in modern building, would speed operations and lessen the hazard.

The real problem is not in dealing with specialists such as Aubrey Trik, Dr. William Coe, Vivian Broman and Tony Ortiz. All of these, along with Ed Shook, not only are working—but they are dedicated and each new tiny discovery is worth every effort employed in a hot, sweating work day.

EPIDEMIC. Even when the dangerous yellow fever came in 1957 there was no fear in these staff workers. Fortunately they had been warned in time and every member of the expedition received the necessary inoculation. In the summer the fever passed over Tikal and moved on. No member of the field staff contracted the dread disease and the first evidence that the epidemic was upon them came with great cries of anguish from the forest.

These were the animals who had contracted the disease. Some possibly might survive, they of stronger species, but there was no question of what the end would be for the tiny spider monkeys and the larger howler monkeys. Saddest of all were the cries which came from the wailings of the howler monkeys. Their wails, more human than monkey, were not easy to listen to as one by one the spider and howler monkeys were heard falling dead from the trees. Since then the howler monkey has all but vanished from the Tikal area and only a few small groups of spider monkeys are now seen; before they were everywhere.

Despite the fact that the yellow fever scourge claimed not a single human, the death of the monkeys represented a terrific social problem for Ed Shook and his staff in dealing with the workmen. Many of them, all natives of Peten, have a sort of awesome, mystical fear of Tikal. It is a nebulous thing, yet it is there and no one is more aware of the men's concern than Ed Shook. Thus high on the list of extreme "musts" is the overall well-being and contentment of the workers without whom the restoration and preservation of Tikal could never be achieved.

The normal work week is Monday through noon Saturday. That leaves one full free afternoon and one full free day. A short rest period for men who can find recreation, but long and



A man made mountain, turned to ruin by time and the jungle.

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dragging otherwise. And during the first year this off period did represent problems for Shook and his staff. Some found relaxation in drinking native liquor, but there was no question that this, in turn, could have some very harmful repercussions. Thus all liquor is banned from the camp. In its place Shook has initiated a series of soccer contests. Then men have been grouped into various teams and there is not a week-end without a series of intra-mural games.

For those who would simply loll around and relax, Shook has installed a record player for their use. But beyond and above this Shook is assisting the men with installation of family houses. First to take advantage of this was a worker from Flores—a man with seven children. And still more are to follow.

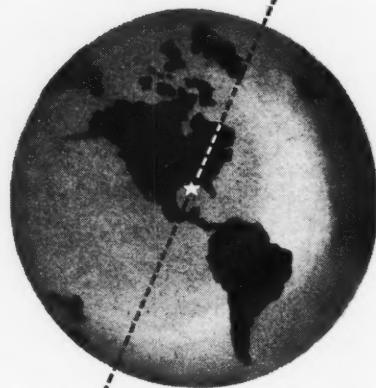
SCHOOL. Shook is finding out also that the men who are working on the project have a deep-seated desire to improve themselves. The result is that a correspondence school system which he arranged is proving to be increasingly popular. Already one of the workers has become qualified as a radio and TV repairman, another has become a mechanic and some even are attempting to study the history of the Mayans.

The most gaga moments in camp are when parties are given on "special occasions", usually when some outstanding discovery has been made. The most recent fling, of course, came on April 4 when the expedition came upon Stela 29. It was weathered and fragmentary, but it still bore a legible Maya inscription. On these "party" days a controlled amount of liquor is served, along with special foods and games—and all participate, the directors of the field expedition as well as the workers.

Over and above the special parties, the soccer games, the correspondence school and the music, the big task is to infuse the workers with the realization of the greatness of the job they are doing, for only in this way will they be able to carry through their work with the extreme care that is required. If the various monuments are to be restored and preserved, each task has to be done with caution and deftness.

No matter how much work is done now and in the years to come, Tikal probably will never be as easy to see or reach as Chichen Izta or Uxmal (in Mexico), due to its location in the heart of a tropical forest. However, there is no question but that increasing numbers of learned scholars and archaeologists will find their way to Tikal. ●

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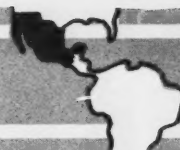
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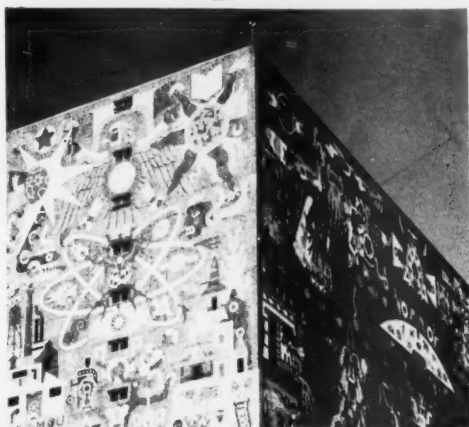
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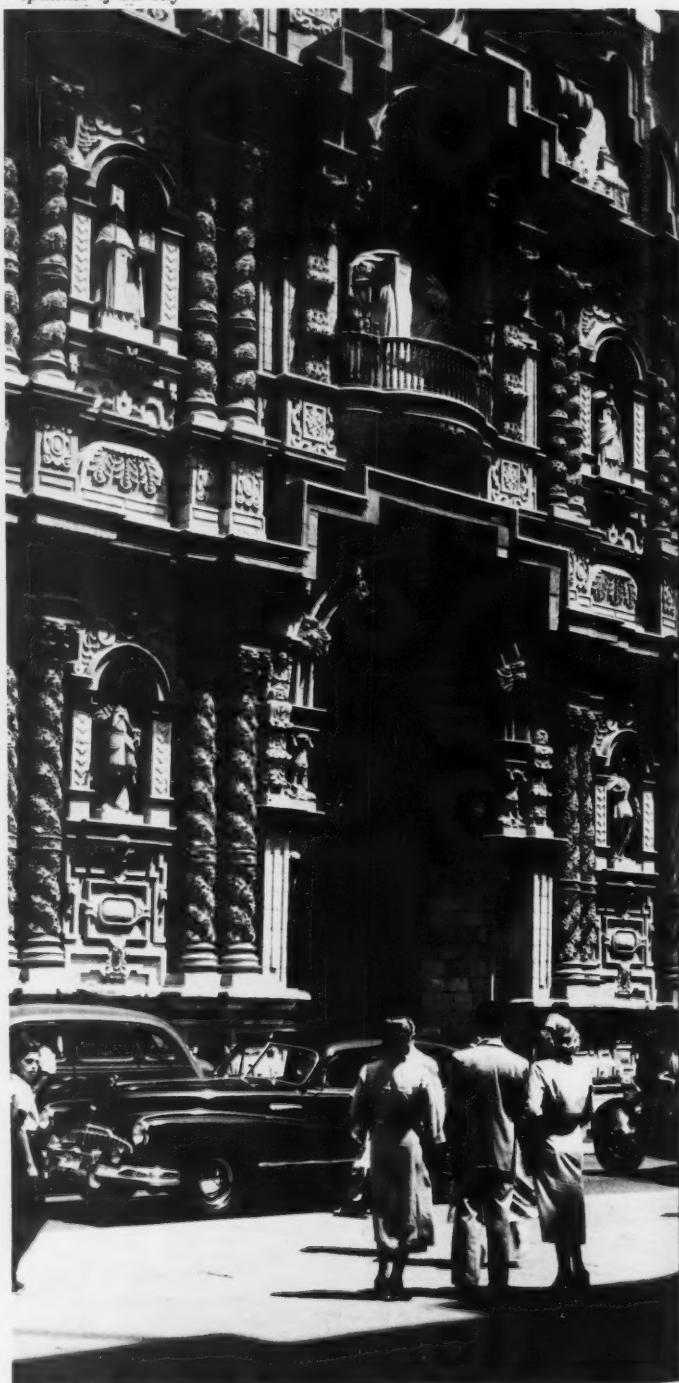
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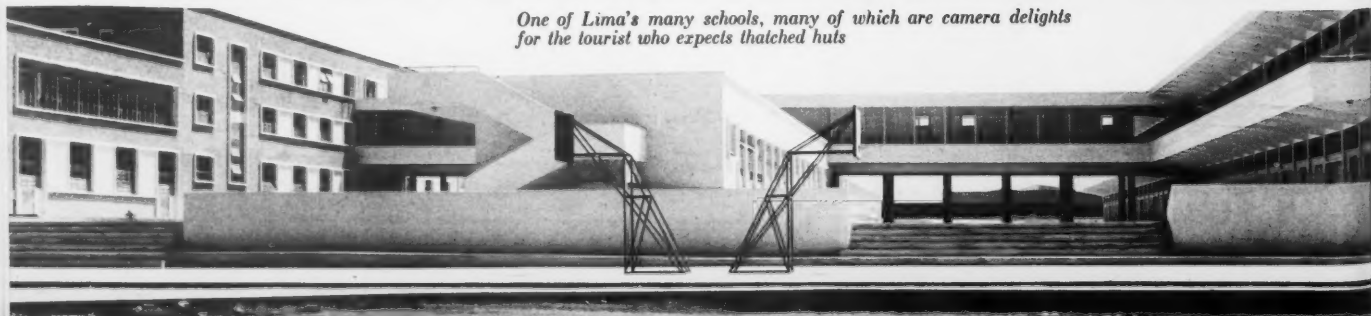
With this issue, Latin American Report introduces the chance of a lifetime. You may win a free trip to Lima, Peru. All the details are on Page 15. Between here and there we have put on display a series of pictures about Peru's capital city. All are guaranteed to whet your appetite for the trip.

Lima, the first Spanish seat of power in South America, lies in a valley very near the Pacific Ocean. This is the city from whence the conquest of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Uruguay commenced. Here is where the greatest silversmiths hammered out their trade (and still do). Lima is full of three things, say Peruvians: squares, churches around the squares, and people in the churches. Some of the squares are merely beautiful, there are churches which fail to be more than awesomely baroque, but the people are all wonderful. This is one of the few foreign national capitals left (and most of the others are in Latin America, too) which does not seem to have a "let's fleece the gringos" sign out in front of every shop. Nothing in Lima is of the "dirt cheap" variety. Hotels average about \$11, double room. A superb meal will cost \$3. Cigarettes, film and such items average 20% higher than U. S. prices, so bring your own. The one great bargain: anything that is made of silver.

La Merced Church in Lima. It is merely typical of the architectural opulence of the city



One of Lima's many schools, many of which are camera delights for the tourist who expects thatched huts



The tomb of Captain General Don Francisco Pizarro, conqueror of the Inca, wherein the mummified body of Spain's daring warrior lies at rest.



New Lima is seen in some of these buildings in an uptown residential section of the city. Note that parking is allowed only in the center of the street



The Plaza San Martin is part of what is known as "old Lima", and reflects the Spanish baroque influence in Peruvian architecture





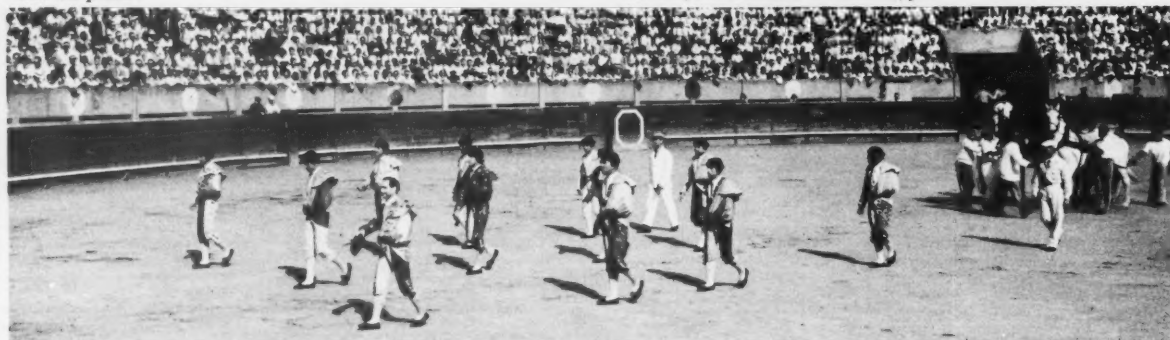
There are some fine beaches near Lima, and most are more or less completely equipped to care for your needs.



Swim, anyone? This is the Lima Country Club, and that's the kiddie pool behind our subjects; we were in the big one when we took the picture



At one time this was the Spanish Viceroy's private porch, part of the Torre Tagle palace. It has since been taken over by the Foreign Ministry, but remains a visual delight



Corrida in Lima, at the Plaza de Toros in Alameda de Acho. Bullfighting is not quite as spectacular here as in Latin nations

farther north, but the scenery almost makes up for it, as noted by the crucifix topped mountain in the background



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5. Entries become the property of G & S A and Latin American Report and cannot be acknowledged or returned. In all cases, the decision of the judges will be final.
6. All entries must be postmarked no later than midnight, August 15, 1959. Entries will be judged on originality, sincerity and aptness of thought.

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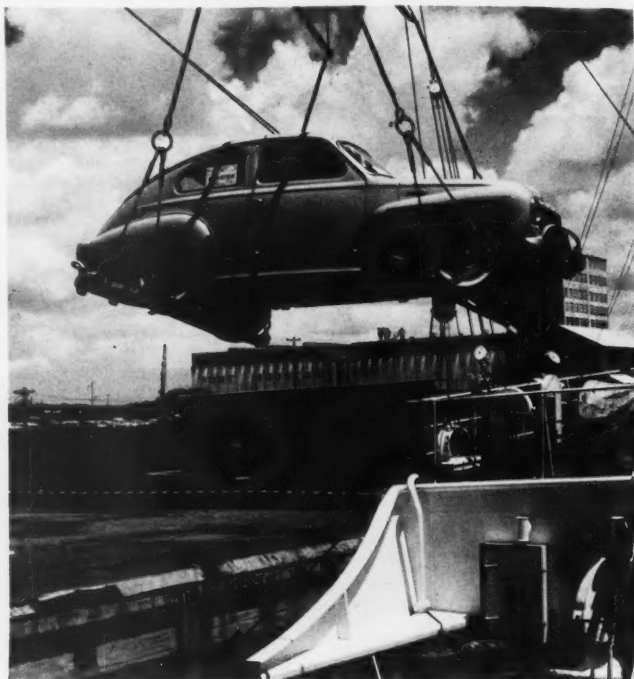


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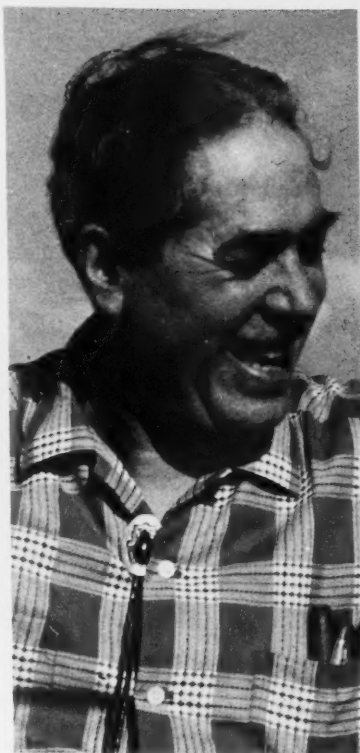
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Panama's Back- Country Surgeon

Dr. Rafael
Estevez



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In the National Palace of Panama one day in 1939 a stocky man with a cigar clamped in his teeth leaned forward in the ornate Presidential chair and inscribed his name with a flourish on a gold-embossed document. The signer was not the President. He was Dr. Rafael Estévez, a Spanish-born, U.S.-educated surgeon who is the most universally loved man in Panama—and perhaps the only immigrant ever to sign his naturalization papers seated at a President's desk while the chief executive stood by, watching.

"If the doctor ever ran for President," a Panamanian said recently, "it would be a one-candidate election. They couldn't get anybody to run against him."

Estévez is a big, vital, fast-moving man of 63 with clear olive skin, mane of black hair streaked with gray, flashing brown eyes and a husky laugh. A doctor who has been honored by national and international medical societies, his picture also hangs on the wall in hundreds of thatch-roofed rural huts. He has treated hundreds of thousands of patients, most of them gratis, and has saved many thousands of lives. Estévez' 271 godchildren (his goal is 500) include grandchildren of a president and sons of field hands. He has doctored four generations of many families; for two families he has proudly delivered representatives of the fifth

generation. His enthusiasms come to a quick boil over every aspect of life in Panama: the fertility of the soil, the climate, the good character and toughness of the rural *panameño*, the opportunities ("A man can make a success of *anything* here"), the satisfactions of living in a small country ("It's like a club—you know everybody, and you can see the results of your work"). He is so convinced of everyone's honesty that the doors of his home are never locked.

For 37 years Dr. Estévez has lived in the small provincial town of Aguadulce. During many of those years he was from time to time the only physician for some 150,000 people in four provinces. He has never dunned a patient. Such an immense practice would be enough activity for most men, but Estévez also established a hospital, became deeply involved in agriculture, real estate, cattle and race-horse breeding, dairy farming, amateur athletics, radio broadcasting and other enterprises. The region has not been the same since this energetic immigrant arrived.

SCHOOL. Born in Spain, Rafael Estévez came to the United States with his family when he was six. As after-school errand boy for a drugstore in Clinton, Ariz., he hung around the hospital so persistently that the resident doctor let him read medical

books. Rafael finished high school in three years, then enrolled in Tulane University School of Medicine in New Orleans. After graduation he accompanied a Panamanian classmate back to Panama. They interned in Santo Tomas Hospital. Estévez then took a job as company doctor for a contracting firm building Panama's first highway in the interior. And so, in December 1921 the 25-year-old doctor arrived in the small town of Aguadulce, in Coclé Province.

"I got into camp about midnight," Estévez recalls. "There were no electric lights, no medical equipment, and they had a real emergency on hand—a laborer with a strangulated hernia. Within a few hours gangrene was sure to set in."

The manager advised the new medico to leave the patient alone. "He'll die whether you operate or not," he said. "You can't lose your first patient and keep the confidence of this road gang."

"I was scared to death," Estévez says. But he went ahead and, with the help of an engineer's wife who had been a nurse, operated by flashlight. The patient recovered rapidly. "After that," Estévez relates, "I *knew* I was a doctor."

Since the only two other doctors in the region were near retirement, and his contract with the road-builders permitted private practice, the young immigrant drew most of the emergency calls. To bring medical help to remote communities he traveled many a jolting mile over mountain tracks and rough terrain in a battered Model T with a souped-up motor and oversized tires. Where the agile vehicle could not go, Estévez went on horseback. Where no horse could take him he scrambled on foot, sometimes wading chest-deep across unbridged rivers to reach villages where no doctors had ever been before.

IMPROVISATION. Primitive conditions forced him to improvise medical methods and equipment. His first operating table was carpentered with folding legs to fit in the back seat of the Ford. For years he took along a "portable operating room": four sterilized sheets fastened together with big safety pins. He operated in kitchens, thatched huts and open pastures, often by lantern or candlelight, sometimes with the Model T's spotlight beamed through a window and reflected from whitewashed wall or ceiling. Lacking cat gut for sutures, Estévez stitched his patients up with boiled crochet cotton. It wasn't until two decades later, in the 1940's, that surgeons in the United States made general use of sewing cotton for sutures.

Dr. Santiago Abadia gratefully re-



The doctor's hospital, built in lieu of a bridge.

calls a trip Estévez made to Sona, nearly 70 miles from Aguadulce. "By automobile and on horseback, Estévez traveled from noon until 11 p.m. to get here. He arrived worn out, covered with mud, to treat a boy far gone with tetanus. He worked most of the night over the lad, who died.

"In grief at losing his patient, Estévez swore never to return to Sona except in an airplane. But there was no place for an airplane to land, and the road ended at Santiago, 30 miles away. We decided that we must do whatever was necessary to keep the services of a man devoted enough to have made that terrible trip to see one patient, so the whole town went to work building a road to Santiago. In three months, we sent word to Estévez that he could now come back to Sona."

A few months later Estévez drove his model T the entire distance, bringing the President with him.

At first scornful of traditional country remedies, Estévez soon learned tolerance. Tea made of balsamina leaves, for example, proved highly effective against malarial fever.

"I was horrified at the local practice of covering a machete slash with fresh coffee grounds," the doctor says. "But then I discovered that the coffee grounds contain a powerful astringent that stops bleeding—and, since they've been boiled, they are relatively germ-free."

When the road-building contract ended in 1927, Estévez yielded to universal entreaties and stayed on in Aguadulce. But he never stopped de-

manding a modern hospital. "The people need one, and I need it to keep me on my toes," he said. "I'm not going to turn into a back-country pill roller." To keep him quiet, Don Rodolfo Chiari, a wealthy sugar planter, used to say: "All right, Rafael, when I'm President you'll get your hospital."

Later Chiari was elected President. After three years Estévez confronted him in the capital. "I've come to get my hospital," he announced.

Chiari fidgeted. "There's not a nickel in the budget that could be used," he said. "Here's the list of appropriations."

Item by item, Estévez scrutinized the list. "Here's my hospital!" he exclaimed. His finger pointed to a line reading, "Bridge in Chiriquí Province: \$50,000."

Chiari protested in vain. The young doctor tracked down the senators and deputies from Chiriquí and, one by one, argued, wheedled and bullied them into acquiescence. Their bridge could wait.

PROGRESS. The new 60-bed Marcos Robles Hospital opened in Aguadulce in September 1928. There was little money left to buy equipment. Estévez bought an X ray with his own funds, later gave a piece of land he owned to be raffled off. The \$2500 thus raised paid for a gleaming new autoclave for sterilizing instruments and material. Over the years he has poured thousands of dollars of his own into the hospital's maintenance and material. He never kept trace of money spent in this way. "It's not being wasted," he says. "That's all I need to know."

The hospital gave Estévez the means of doing the research he loves. Among other things he rediscovered the ancient but long-disregarded principle of early ambulation. It began when a stubborn patient insisted on getting out of bed soon after an appendectomy—and then made a complete recovery in half the normal time. Estévez experimented cautiously on his next 50 cases of adominal surgery. Without exception, those soonest on their feet got well before those who stayed in bed. Estévez thereafter made early ambulation standard practice, which resulted in great benefit to the patient and released hospital beds more quickly for those waiting for admission.

After several years of keeping careful case histories, Estévez read a paper on his findings before the Third Assembly of the College of Surgeons in Mexico City. The report raised eyebrows. One surgeon of great prestige excoriated him for "gambling with the lives of his patients." A few years later, however, the same man publicly retracted, and praised Estévez for his service to medical science. Early ambulation is today a universally accepted practice.

From the beginning, a patient's welfare has been Estévez's first consideration. When a poor plantation worker brought fruit, vegetables or poultry as payment, he gently refused. "Your family probably needs this," he said. "Pay me after you get well, if you

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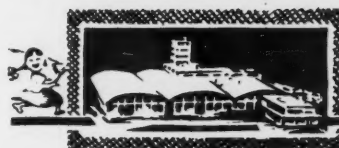
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like." Months or years later, when they are better able to afford it, such patients often return with a chicken, a duck, or other produce, as a gift. Estévez then accepts these offerings. "If I should refuse, they would be humiliated. Besides," he points out blandly, "I send bills to the sugar companies and insurance companies every month. These are good people," he continues. "They have to be pretty sick to seek medical help. Sickness cuts down their earning power. When they are able to pay, they come and ask for their bills. In the meantime I'm not going to worry them by asking them for money they do not have."

Despite his massive disregard for medical fees, the doctor has prospered. Many patients, low on cash, paid him in cattle, so the doctor had to buy pastures to graze them on. His passion for improving the works of man and God plunged him into breeding experiments with the tough-tendoned local cattle. He imported pure-bred bulls, tried a dozen types of forage grass, and bought more land. This led him to general agriculture, irrigation, a full-scale dairy operation, and finally to breeding race horses.

Thanks largely to his initiative, Coclé Province is today an important producer of pure-bred Brahma cattle, beef-heavy, disease-resistant Brahmacriollo crossbreeds, and high-grade milk. In Estévez' own dairy operation, the cows are fed a special high-protein prepared food he developed himself; and they are milked under conditions almost as aseptic as an operating room. The result is superlative milk,

with a high butterfat content and an extremely low bacteria count. Moreover, Estévez' enthusiasm has led to the establishment of a modern milk-processing plant on the outskirts of Panama City. (He is a stockholder in the corporation, though a small one.)

RADIOMAN. Another of Estévez's enterprises was central Panama's first radio broadcasting station, HP51, The Voice of the Interior. Programs consisted of news, and music featuring local artists. Estévez also used the station to relay medical advice to remote corners of Panama. Once a patient in an isolated village telegraphed a complaint of post-operative trouble. Estévez wired back: "Listen to HP 51 at 7:00 p.m." That evening, all of central Panama's radio public was treated to slow, careful instruction in the required therapy.

Through the years, Estévez has worked to channel the volatile Panamanian temperament into constructive channels. Auto mechanic Carlos Barcenas says: "When I first came to Aguadulce 20 years ago I was a hell-raiser, and every week end I would get into a barroom fight. Once Dr. Estévez took me to his house and made me put on some boxing gloves. 'From now on,' he told me, 'when you have to fight, come and fight me.' He turned out to be a real tough guy. We fought three or four times a week, and that was all I wanted."

Typically, this activity spread. Estévez bought a punching bag and several sets of junior-sized boxing gloves and organized Aguadulce's youngsters into a boxing club. Soon a wave of amateur pugilism swept over central Panama, with weekly matches between the clubs of neighboring towns. Later the boxing club expanded into a local baseball team, with Estévez furnishing the equipment and doing the pitching. "I had a pretty mean curve", he says, "and nobody in the interior had ever seen a curve. We mopped up."

Sports helped keep the local kids out of trouble. Today the clubs no longer exist, but baseball remains a passion in Aguadulce, and national championship games are played there every summer.

Some Estévez anti-delinquency measures were terrifyingly direct. One Monday morning a husky farm laborer howled with pain as the doctor stitched up a long machete slash. "Why don't you give him an anesthetic?" protested a visiting doctor. "I save my anesthetic for patients who can't help being sick," Estévez reported. "These birds who get themselves chopped up in drunken brawls can take the consequences."

But he can also be disarmingly gentle. One man whose fence had been damaged by a fire in Estévez' adjoining

pasture, demanded heavy cash damages, then reluctantly accepted an arbitration settlement providing that the doctor instead replace the 385 burned posts. Claiming that every burned stick was authentic fencepost nobility, he reserved the right to reject any substandard post. Patiently Estévez ordered fenceposts by the thousand, while the man accepted a few from one lot, a few more from another. While he was inspecting the tenth thousand, his horse threw him and broke his shoulder. Estévez treated him for six months and then, when asked for his bill, charged \$6.50—the cost of anesthetic and bandages. The man wept with shame. Today he is one of the doctor's greatest admirers.

TO DATE. Today, at 63, Estévez keeps a schedule that would kill many a younger man. He gets up at 5:30 and spends his mornings in the hospital, operating and making the rounds. Because of the total concentration required, surgery is one of the most exhausting of human endeavors, but Estévez' tremendous physical stamina enables him to maintain an almost assembly-line pace. A few years ago he performed 9 abdominal operations in two hours.

After lunch he goes to the local social-security clinic, where he sees more patients. About three o'clock the yard of his modest home begins to fill with people: his private patients. Only after the last one has gone does Estévez drive out to his farm, where he roams about and happily checks the well-being of every animal. At dark he goes home for dinner and a quiet evening. His usual bedtime is 11:00—but he reads medical journals for an hour or so before turning out the light.

"The man is a tradition," says a prominent government official. "I know that when I go home to Aguadulce the church will be there, the statue of President Chiari in the plaza will be there, and Estévez will be there. The people of the region depend upon him as they depend upon the sun. I sometimes think they do not realize that he is mortal."

Recently Estévez himself began to think about the years: "I noticed that a lot of my contemporaries were suddenly looking like old men." But then he received a new lease on life. Last year he went to visit his birthplace in Spain. "My aunt, 92 years old, runs up and down the steep stairs in her house about ten times a day," he says jubilantly. "My father died at 88 of a heart attack, and he'd be alive today if he hadn't insisted on breaking rocks with a sledge hammer . . . Me retire from medicine? I'll retire the day they bury me." ●

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The Orchestra is the New Orleans Symphony.





Alicia Alonso, seen in these pictures with Igor Youskevitch as she rehearsed for a ballet appearance, is generally thought of as one of North America's great ballet stars. Such is not the case, however. Mrs. Alonso, wife of another ballet great, Fernando Alonso, is Cuban. Though she currently dances in the United States, Latin America is her home. In fact, she is known in Cuba not so much for her U. S. appearances as for the ballet studios which operate under her name all over the island, under the directorship of her husband. She has appeared all over the world, including Russia, the "home" of ballet, where she met with great acclaim. Latin America has reason to be proud of Alicia Alonso.





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MEXICO . . .

The Lopez Mateos government has just passed a series of decrees and tariff classifications which will revise the entire Mexican automobile import-export situation.

All low-cost autos are henceforth frozen in price at their present level. Furthermore, import tariffs on these models have been reduced considerably under the new regulations. It is felt that this will put the lower priced European cars into a far more favorable trade position in Mexico than United States makes, which have been climbing steadily in price.

The cars most favored by the new regulations will be those designed to sell for under \$2,000. They will pay an import tariff ranging from \$136 to \$680. Autos selling from \$2,000 to \$2,400 will pay tariffs ranging up to \$2,240. Some typical U. S. cars, which sell in the \$3,500 range, will draw up to \$5,600 in tariff charges, which will all but price these makes out of the Mexican market.

The Mexican government has also announced a drop in export duties on many agricultural products, especially seasoning. Housewives should be glad to hear that prices on Millet, Sesame seed, Jalapa root, Chili pepper, Vanilla, Corn Starch, and a half dozen vegetable seed products will go down in the near future.

Exporters are advised to study U. S. Department of Commerce publications for a recently announced list of Mexican import duties on new category goods, ranging from aspirin to steel washers.

PERU . . .

Capital is being sought for the development of 15,000 hectares of desert land in Peru by a private company. The plan calls for irrigation and later productive farming of the

TRADE NOTES

properties. Complete plans and details are available from Compania Irrigadora Pativilca, S. A., Avenida Tacna 592, Lima, Peru.

Pan American Commodities, S. A., Lima, Peru, announces that the Acari iron ore mine, in development near the port of San Juan, is almost ready to go into production. Shipments of ore will head towards the world market sometime within the next six months. About 5,000 tons of ore a day are expected to come from the mine, financing for which has been undertaken by the American Overseas Finance Corporation of New York City. The mine's operating contract is owned by Wells Cargo, of Reno, Nevada, and its subsidiary companies. Peruvian firms are carrying out much of the sub-contract work.

COLOMBIA . . .

A Colombian brewery, Consorcio de Cervecerias Bavaria, the world's tenth largest beer producer, has announced that it will soon enter the U. S. market with a beer and soft drink. The beer, called "Club 60", is reputed to be of first rate quality, and will sell for a penny or two more than U. S. brands. The soft drink, to be called "Pony Cafe", is a pure coffee drink, slightly carbonated. It is expected that the latter product will find a ready reception in the coffee loving United States. In fact, the manufacturers plan to put it on the U. S. market before introducing it in their own country.

BRITISH HONDURAS . . .

A fully equipped boatyard near Belize is offered for sale to any U. S. firm interested in establishing shipping operations in this country. There is a good market here for yacht repair and pleasure craft building, as these waters have always been favored by international sport fishermen. Additionally, there is a surfeit of skilled native labor, available at very reasonable wages.

The asking price is \$14,000, and it is reported that the amount is open to negotiation. Facilities include shops with bandsaws, lathes, drill, grinder, hand tools, etc. Also on the property are a mess hall, barracks and saw mill building. Contact Dwight Hunter, Robinson's Point, Belize, British Honduras.

PARAGUAY . . .

Landlocked Asuncion, capitol of Paraguay, has received a shipping outlet to the sea. Scandinavian Shipping Enterprises, a corporation operating ships of Norwegian and Danish registry, announces the establishment of a weekly schedule from Asuncion to Bremen, Hamburg, Le Harve, New York and Baltimore. The ships to be used are special 1,000 ton shallow draft freighters, necessary to navigate the 800 mile long river route from Asuncion to the Atlantic. Each of the six ships draws 12 feet of water and can carry 900 tons of heavy cargo in over 60,000 feet of cargo space.

CANADA . . .

The Grace Line, traditional Caribbean shipping giant, has been granted a foreign trade route from the tropics to the fringes of the arctic via the Saint Lawrence Seaway.

The agreement calls for a minimum of 24 sailings a year from the Canadian Great Lakes to ports in the Caribbean. However, the vessels will not be allowed to call at U. S. Atlantic ports while enroute, except for emergencies. The company will be obligated to build six new ships to service this route, replacing the C2 type freighters now scheduled, by 1964.

CUBA . . .

It is reliably reported that the Castro government has permitted work to resume on those public works projects which were initiated by the Batista government. A total of

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\$38,700,000 has been appropriated for these projects, which include the \$16,000,000 Hanabaniilla hydroelectric power system near Cienfuegos.

UNITED STATES . . .

The U. S. Department of Commerce announces that the following trade lists are available and up to date as of March, 1959:

All business firms, West Indies
Chemical importers and dealers,
Peru

Coffee exporters, Colombia and El
Salvador

Coffee and cocoa exporters, Trini-
dad

Dry Goods importers and dealers,
Guatemala

Hardware importers and dealers,
Venezuela

Transport companies, Peru

Provisions importers and dealers,
Bolivia and British Guiana

Radio and electronics equipment
importers and dealers, Ecuador
and Nicaragua

These lists are obtainable from the
U. S. Department of Commerce,
Superintendent of Documents, Wash-
ington 25, D. C. They cost \$2.00
each.

ARGENTINA . . .

U. S. businessman interested in doing business in Argentina should be pleased to learn that the Argentine government is opening an industrial assistance office in New York City. Purpose of the new office will be to aid U. S. businessmen in solving of problems they may face regarding establishment of branch factories or offices in Argentina. The facility, to be called "Casa Argentina", is expected to extend its aid into the fields of general U. S.—Argentine relations at a later date. Its offices will soon be located in New York City, but no address has been determined as yet.

VENEZUELA . . .

This Latin nation, one of the few with extensive foreign credit available to cover possible budgetary deficits, announced recently that it would not need to draw upon these emergency resources this year. The sum available to Venezuela, some \$250,000,000, was arranged with a consortium of foreign banks last year, before it was known that the country's national income would serve to balance the budget. ●

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BOOKS IN REVIEW....

IN THE CARIBBEAN POLITICAL AREAS

by Dr. Enrique V. Corominas
Cambridge Press
204 pages

Dr. Corominas, Argentine diplomat, President of the Council of the Organization of American States in 1950, and Argentine representative on the Inter-American Peace Committee at that time, has sought to develop two central goals in this short work. The first, which is implemented by detailed reference to conflicts among countries in the Caribbean area, is to point out the unique flexibility of the Inter-American system for peaceful settlement of its own disputes. The second is to discuss the enduring value and inner character of republican democracy as it is understood in the American hemisphere. This reviewer's estimate is that the success has been outstanding in the first effort, but quite indifferent in the second. The book's character may be determined in part by Dr. Corominas' role as a diplomatic representative of the authoritarian Perón regime.

The Inter-American Peace Committee is the present outgrowth of a special committee established at the second wartime conference of American foreign ministers in 1940. Its duties were principally those of examining disputes, establishing the facts,

and offering recommendations to the disputants for settlement of the conflicts. That first committee was never consummated; by the time of the Ninth Inter-American Conference at Bogotá, in 1948, it was all but forgotten. This Conference elected to reconstruct the rachitic inter-American system and to formalize the arrangements for maintaining peace and security which had been suggested by the United Nations Charter. Almost all of the previously-existing treaties and agreements were set aside and their principal ideas incorporated in the Charter of the Organization of American States which emerged. The committee—perhaps because it had had no significance during the preceding eight years—was not mentioned as deserving of specific destruction. It therefore survived, to play a leading role in the disputes of which Dr. Corominas writes. Subsequent to the book's publication, it played even more important roles in 1954 and 1955.

Dr. Corominas is concerned with the Inter-American Peace Committee as the somewhat informal and flexible, but always vigorous and appropriate, agent of the American States for extending "good services" (he specifically distinguishes this activity from the more common phrase, "good offices") in the settlement of disputes. In 1950, as well as later, the Council of the

Organization of American States, acting with special powers, played this active role of investigation and recommendation. Dr. Corominas suggests the Council should not do so, because it is not really fitted for this role; he states the legal and diplomatic reasons for this position. Practice has run against him, however. At this writing it seems likely to continue.

The heart of this part of Dr. Corominas' discussion is his reproduction of the documents relevant to the Caribbean disputes of 1949 and 1950. This material is relatively fugitive in English, and the collection printed here is useful to specialists concerned with the Caribbean area's political controversies. The Caribbean Legion, which played such an important part in the conflicts of 1949—and whose legates may do so in the anti-Trujillo currents once again gathering strength at this writing—is given only the one-sided treatment to be expected from the Dominican Republic government's portrayal of it. Perhaps at least as important in pointing up Dr. Corominas' thinking is the relatively clean slate assigned the Trujillo government in its 1950 controversy with the government of Haiti.

The second goal of the book, a discussion of democracy in the western hemisphere, does not come through to the English-language reader for several unfortunate reasons. The entire book suffers from the almost complete incompetence of the translator; such a harsh statement must be made. What is printed often is a mélange of bad grammar, contrived words, and over-elaborate sentences. Clearly, Dr. Corominas likes to write philosophically in obscure and flowing phrases. When he discusses concrete events, as when dealing with the area's disputes, the style becomes more explicit. But when he deals with abstract ideas the rendering in English becomes nearly incomprehensible.

The end result necessarily is that the book has value for the researcher. It suggests the pitfalls of translating material from Spanish of a nineteenth century style to twentieth century English. It does give something of the feeling of being present at a time when questions momentous for the peace of the hemisphere were being examined. In this respect, Dr. Corominas' book represents a helpful contribution to the literature of Inter-American relations. —Philip Taylor

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